

means. Nor let any suppose that opening a window—either the upper part or the lower—will be all-sufficient; for, to go no further, we may be quite sure so soon as the cold air were felt the window would be closed: besides, our dining-rooms are shut up, and our sleeping-rooms would not be open all night, except in few cases.

The inverted funnel might be rendered more or less ornamental in the centre of the ceiling, and never unsightly; our public buildings, also, as our places of worship, might be thus ventilated, in lieu of having a large aperture to the loft above, through which so much cold air often rushes as renders it necessary to be closed.

Our stables, cow-houses, feeding-stalls, &c., might be thus rendered more healthy, so necessary in this time of prevailing disease, without danger from a current of cold air. This, together with frequent white-washing with hot lime-wash to all parts of the building, would greatly tend to diminish the evil.

The funnel and long tube, made either of zinc or tin, will of course be varied in number and dimensions according to the ventilation required; and it must be remembered that the warm air, ascending in shape of steam or vapour, will, on meeting cold air, be condensed, and fall within the tube in form of water; therefore the long tube must be slightly inclined downwards, to allow the moisture to run outwards, instead of returning inwards or remaining in the tube, the end of which should project an inch beyond the wall of the building; and also the several lengths of the tube must so enter each other as to facilitate the outward current.

CHURCH BUILDING.

On the 20th ultimo the corner-stone of a small church was laid at Driaghousa, in the parish of Holy Trinity, York, which will have the peculiarity of being erected at the expense of one individual, Mrs. E. Trafford Leigh, to the memory of her husband. A plate was placed in a hollow formed in the stone, thus inscribed:—

"In the family vault at Lyman, in the County of Chester, lie the remains of
EDWARD TRAFFORD LEIGH, Clerk, M.A.,
For eighteen years Rector of Cheddle, in the same County.
He died on the 7th day of January, 1847, aged 43.
To the Glory of God, and to the Memory of His Servant,
This Church of St. Edward the Confessor is
Dedicated. November 20th, 1847."

The building will consist of a nave 55 feet long, and 25 feet 6 inches wide; with a porch to the north; a chancel, 27 feet long, by 18 feet 6 inches wide; and a sacristy to the south of the latter. The west gable will be crowned by a bell cot, with spiral termination, partly supported by a buttress against the centre of the west end. The style adopted in the design is early decorated; it will be executed in a lime-stone from Clifford. The roof will be open, of high pitch; and the seats, for 200 persons, will be of oak. Messrs. Vickers and Huggall are the architects.

At Fendleton, Lancashire, All Saints' Chapel was opened for service last week, erected like the last by a lady, Mrs. Blegborough, daughter of Mr. Aspinall, of Standen Hall; and if we understand the *Blackburn Standard* rightly, it was also designed by the lady.

From the description, it is similar in arrangement to the last. It is in the decorated style, and consists of a nave without aisles, and a chancel, the whole covered in with a roof of equilateral pitch. The western gable is surmounted by an octagonal bell turret, terminating in a spire of moderate height, and the two eastern gables by stone crosses. The principal entrance is on the north side of the nave, approached by a stone porch; and on the south side of the chancel is the vestry, of corresponding character. The whole is built of hard white freestone from Waddington Fell and Pendle, which, in the mouldings and dressings, bears a sharp finish, the ashlar work being rough-dressed. The roof is of Baltic timber stained of a dark oak colour, open to the top, and showing the rafters; the principals springing from moulded stone corbels, uninterrupted either by tie-beams or other cross timbers, except at the top, where a quatrefoil brace strengthens the whole. The windows, which are of various designs, are all glazed by Powell, of London, in quarries of various patterns, the

east and west windows being enriched with borders and heads; in the former are the symbolic representations of the four evangelists, and in the latter the words faith, hope, charity, on scrolls. The chancel is raised above the nave, and ascends gradually by three broad steps laid with encaustic tiles, each step of a different pattern, while the nave is floored with quarrels of Worsbourn stone. All the woodwork is dark Danish oak. The benches or seats, which are open, are ranged on each side of a centre aisle, and the upright ends terminate in poppy heads. The lectern or reading-desk, which is on the north side of the chancel arch, is also open, and the poppy heads and panels are of carved work. On the south side is an octagonal pulpit, also handsomely carved and moulded. The chapel is calculated to hold about 180 persons. The foundation-stone was laid in May, 1846, and the building was opened on Thursday, November 11th. The contractor was Mr. Thomas Chaffers, of Burnley. The stone-work is by Messrs. Hargreaves, of Clitheroe; the carving and woodwork by Messrs. Squires and Vevers, of Clitheroe.

PROPOSED TOWN HALL AND MARKETS AT YEOVIL.

SIR,—I have just received my weekly number of your very valuable publication, and almost the first thing I saw was, that "the plans and estimate of Mr. Davis, of Frome, for the erection of the new Town Hall and Markets at Yeovil, have been adopted," &c. &c. If it is not contrary to rule, I shall esteem it a favour to have the name of your correspondent, because I think it is due to the profession and the public, that such men as Mr. Davis should be held up to public censure. The same advertisement has appeared in most of the local papers of this neighbourhood, even on the week following the regular announcement of the contracts and the names of the contractors. I am sorry to say this person is one of those who not unfrequently endeavour to prejudice committees and individuals against their architect, that his own name may appear in the public journals, as in the present case; and should it be ascertained that he is in any way the author of this advertisement, several gentlemen of eminence and considerable practice in the profession are quite prepared, with myself, to give him all the publicity he deserves. You will be doing myself and the public service by giving the most decided contradiction to the statement in this week's number of *THE BUILDER*, as the individual in question has *nothing whatever* to do with the matter. He was the successful competitor for the building contract, but, not complying with the requisitions of the commissioners, the building was again left open, and is at present uncontracted for. During his interview with the commissioners he did propose, with his accustomed liberality, that he should be employed to superintend the works—I suppose, as compensation for his trouble, and receive the whole or part of the architect's commission, and probably, in expectation of the result, was premature in his advertisement. He neither knows, or makes any pretension whatever to, the study or practice of an architect, and is only a mechanic who has risen to be a master.—I am, Sir, &c.

Yeovil, Nov. 30.

THOMAS STENT.

Copy of Resolution, April 14, 1847.

Resolved,—That the second report of the Plan Committee be adopted, and that the first premium be awarded to Mr. Stent.

THE FREE EXHIBITION OF MODERN ART.

SIR,—The gloom which now overspreads the commercial world will no doubt be severely felt by artists, and cause many works of merit to remain unpurchased on their hands; and those who are accustomed to visit the painting rooms will see much to regret in the present lamentable crisis. But, thanks to the beautiful allegory of Pandora's box, Hope was retained,—Hope still remains to console and cheer us on. To a man possessing a truly artistic mind, the first great gratification, the sweetest reward for his labours, is reputation. However humble may be his style of living, with a public name he feels that he shall not pass to his grave and leave "no sign." Now,

although the present prospect, in a pecuniary point of view, is not by any means promising, yet it must be a source of comfort to know that active measures are now on foot to provide for the many artists of merit of the present day,—an opportunity of fairly bringing before the public their talents in a manner hitherto unobtainable, instead of being condemned to be thrust into dark holes or hoisted up to the ceiling.

I hear great talk about the New Association of Artists,—the free exhibition of modern art,—that they have taken the fine gallery occupied by the late Chinese Exhibition,—that they have already a hundred members,—and that those artists who wish to join them must make early applications for space, as the daily demand will in a short time leave none to be disposed of. This is really gratifying, to find that artists have at length done for themselves that which for years has stared them in the face as being the one thing needful,—to provide a place where they may stand or fall fairly by their own act,—by their merits or demerits. No one but he who sees the progress of a work on the easel can imagine the amount of cruelty, the laceration of feeling, the blighting of hope, experienced by an artist who finds his labours for months, perhaps years, all thrown to the wind in a moment, by having a highly-finished work thrust out of sight, or in some dark corner where it is never seen. Here at one blow he is partially destroyed in mind and pocket; no help remained for him; he dared not complain; submission in quiet was his only course.

I have a sufficient remembrance of the size of the gallery, while the late Chinese Exhibition occupied it, to conclude that the room will afford a grand opportunity for an exhibition of the free and liberal character I have mentioned; and I look to it as the great panacea for the complaints of artists. I also am informed that the committee intend to build, whenever a sufficient demand for increased space may be made; and that a fund is to be raised to relieve the exhibitors, their wives or orphans, should they fall into adversity. This is indeed a proper mode of disposing of the funds which may in time arise.

I doubt not that you will agree with me that the removal of the gimcrack Chinese entrance to the gallery is a judicious one. The novelty of it had worn off; and however proper for the occasion which placed it there, it would be a better ornament in some gentleman's garden than as an entrance-porch to a gallery of modern art.—I am, Sir, &c.

PETER PALETTE.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

AN obliging correspondent writes as follows:—

Property to an immense amount in title-deeds, foreign securities, &c., is now incapable of insurance from fire, on account of the excessive risk such articles are exposed to. A receptacle for articles of this nature has been devised which would afford for them perfect security from conflagration, and which might be constructed at an expense so moderate as might enable private persons to adopt it,—bankers, for instance, who usually hold in trust securities of very considerable value. It has been planned from a combination of the several expedients devised, and successfully introduced, by the late Sir S. Bentham, whilst Inspector-General of Naval Works, for the protection of the royal dockyards from fire, for the conservation of gunpowder in case of fire on board ship,—and for giving light to ships' powder magazines.

The proposed receptacle may be briefly described as follows:—

Where it can be constructed underground,—a chamber, of which the walls, door, and roof, should be made perfectly water-tight, a cistern of water covering the roof.

The interior of the chamber either to be fitted up with a number of cells of metal, capable of being closed water-tight, or with separate moveable water-tight cases,—the cells or cases being for the reception of the property to be secured against fire,—these cells or cases being arranged in the middle of the receptacle, so as to leave a clear space between them, the walls, and the roof.

Pipes, communicating with the interior of